Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.———Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 2,} CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 26, 1842. {NUMBER 59.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for April, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	
26 Tuesday,	5 19	6 41					
27 Wednesday,	5 18	6 42					
28 Thursday,	5 17	6 43	Last Quarter,	2	1	25	E.
29 Friday,	5 16	6 44	New Moon	10	5	9	E.
30 Saturday,	5 15	6 45	First Quarter,	18	1	12	M.
1 Sunday,	5 14	6 46	Full Moon,	24	6	8	E.
2 Monday.	5 14	6 46					

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...F

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated [illegible] pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...F

Coach Making.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.—All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Stray Mules.

STRAYED from me, at this place, on the 17th inst., three Brown MULES. I will liberally reward any person that will bring them to me, or give information so that I can get them.

☞ A quantity of Bacon and Lard for sale.

J. B. HERRIFORD.

Charlotte, N. C., March 27, 1842.

N. B. I, or my agent, will be found at Col. M. W. Alexander's Hotel.

Law Notice.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in offering his professional services to the citizens of Western North Carolina, and solicits their friendly patronage in the practice of Law and Equity, in the following Courts, viz: Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Burke, Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, and Cleveland. He further assures the public, that his whole time will hereafter be devoted exclusively to the profession of Law, and that a strict attention to his client's interests shall be given, and a regular attendance in the above Courts may be confidently expected. Those who have hitherto confided their interests to his keeping, will please accept this as a tender of his highest regard and best thanks for their disinterested friendship. His office and residence is in Lincolnton, where he will be pleased to receive any communications addressed to him, in his professional line of business.

BALIS M. EDNEY.

January 28, 1842. 48...F

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

DRY GOODS CROCKERY.

☞ Cheap Goods, For the Cash only!

ALL persons that wish to buy Goods cheap, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber before purchasing, as I am determined to sell as low as any Cash or Credit Store in town.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....tf

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber, must pay up.

COTTON, AND Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 29...F

THE CONCORD
Manufacturing Company

IS now in full operation, and the Company are prepared to supply all orders with Cotton Yarn, Domestic Shirtings, and Drillings of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms as can be had in any Southern Market.

N. B. Also a large quantity of Nails, at the low rate of seven cents per lb for cash.

ROBT. ALLISON, Clerk.
For Concord Manufacturing Co.

Concord, N. C., April 5th, 1842. 57...3m

☞ Notice.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Bethune & Johnson, (it being closed Jan. 1st, 1842,) are requested to settle the same by cash or by note before April Court, as the books must be closed.—Those failing so to do, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer.

ALEX. BETHUNE,
PETER JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...3t

Skins!—Skins!!—Skins!!!

THE subscribers offer for sale at their House, back of J. B. Kerr's Hotel,

Deer Skins dressed with hair.
" " " without hair.
" " " Buff.
Bear " "
Sheep " " with wool.
" " " without wool.

Coon and Otter Skins dressed, which they offer for sale cheap for CASH, or in exchange for other raw Skins.

ADAM SILER,
MARTIN FYRNISELL.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1842. 51...tf

The Bankrupt Law

IS in operation since the 1st instant, and the subscriber has received several applications for his professional aid. He is about to engage his services, and is willing to increase the number of applications, which will diminish the expense to the applicants.

The District Court of the United States has sole jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in Bankruptcy, which for this District, (Cape Fear,) sits at Wilmington, and all Petitions are referred by the order of Judge POTTER to that Court, which next sits on the 2nd of May next.

All persons owing debts and wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this act, and of the services of the undersigned, will apply early; with an accurate list of their creditors, the residence and amount due each creditor, together with an accurate inventory of all their property, rights and credits of every kind and description, and the location and situation of said property.

Application can be made either in person, or by mail, post paid, to the subscriber; who can always be found at his office in Charlotte. He will, however, be at the next Superior Courts of Cabarrus and Lincoln.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
Atto. at Law.

Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1842. 50...F

☞ The Lincoln Republican will please copy 3 weeks.

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

PERSONS who have filed the first Volume of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*," (just completed) and wish it bound, will please hand in their orders to the subscriber, and they shall be executed neatly and without delay.

WM. HUNTER.

March 8, 1842.

A few Good Things Yet, AND More Expected.

THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region of country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. SOUECHE.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of the county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

Daniel Dennis.

THIS celebrated *Jack* will stand every other week at the stables of the subscribers, commencing at Lewis Dinkins', and will be let to mares at the following rates, viz: Three Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; Five Dollars the Season, and Seven Dollars to insure a mare to be with colt. Trading the mare in every instance, forfeits the insurance. He is young and thought to be equal if not superior to any Jack that has ever stood in the country.

Season to commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of July.

JOHN M. POTTS.
LEWIS DINKINS.

March 5, 1842. 50...TF.

Last Call!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me by note, that their papers are placed in the hands of Col. Jno. W. Potts, and all those who do not call on him and settle before April Court next, may calculate on paying cost "to a dead certainty." Having purchased land, I am compelled to make this call for money.

WM. G. POTTS.

January 4, 1842. 43...tc

THE CULTIVATOR.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS

THE CULTIVATOR, (a consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer,) a monthly periodical, designed "to Improve the Mind and the Soil," and "to Elevate the Standing and Character of the Cultivators of the American Soil." WILLIS GAYLORD and LUTHER TUCKER, Editors. Published at Albany, (N. Y.) by Luther Tucker, Proprietor, at One Dollar per annum—Six Copies for Five Dollars—20 per cent. commission on twenty-five or more subscribers—25 per cent. on one hundred or more. All subscribers to commence with a volume. All payments to be made free of postage. ☞ The paper can be furnished from its commencement—Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 at 50 cents each; and Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at $1,00 each.

The publisher of the Cultivator has the pleasure of presenting to the friends of the Agriculture in the United States, the prospectus of a new volume (the 9th, commencing January 1, 1842,) of that periodical. This paper is so well known in every part of the country, as to render a recapitulation of its objects and contents, generally, unnecessary. The range and variety of its articles—its list of contributors, (embracing the most distinguished agriculturists in every section of the Union,) unrivalled in numbers as well as in scientific and practical skill—the superiority of its mechanical execution, and the unequalled number, rich variety and superior beauty of its illustrations, embracing in the last two volumes about

Two Hundred Engravings,

representing the improved breeds of

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Buildings, Implements, &c.,

and on every subject connected with agriculture, have contributed to render it a favorite with all classes interested in the cultivation of the soil, and given it a circulation hitherto unknown among the agricultural periodicals of the country—amounting to about

Twenty-Two Thousand!

Grateful for the evry favorable consideration the work has received and the extensive patronage awarded, the publisher would state that NO EFFORTS OR EXPENSE will be spared to give *new* and *increased* interest to the volume for 1842 It is intended to devote a larger portion of the work, (at least *one page* monthly,) to the subjects of GARDENING and the ORCHARD; and to enlarge the department devoted to DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY, and to the DISEASES OF ANIMALS, so as to render them as useful as possible to *all classes of our citizens*. To accomplish this, arrangements have been made as will place within our reach all European periodicals and publications important in agricultual and veterinary matters, and they will be made available in such a manner, as, in every respect, to render the Cultivator worthy the patronage it has received, and make it, all things considered, the

CHEAPEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

ver published in this or any other country.

Post-masters and all those kind friends who have heretofore with so much liberality and patriotism, as well as those who wish to "elevate the standing and character of the cultivators of the American Soil," are respectfully invited to use their influence in promoting its circulation by acting as agents in their respective neighborhoods.

Any gentleman wishing to obtain the Cultivator, has only to hand his dollar to the Postmaster of his neighborhood, who will forward it to the publisher free of expense.

LUTHER TUCKER,
Albany, December, 1841. Publisher of the Cultivator.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, two valuable NEGRO MEN;—one on a credit of twelve months, and the other on a credit of six months.

W. A. TODD, Auctioneer.

April 19, 1842. 58....2w.

More New Goods.

R. C. Carson

Is now receiving and opening a handsome Stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

Which were purchased at unusually low prices,

And will be sold to suit the hard times, or at least as low as any concern in this section of country. His stock consists of all kinds of Goods usually kept in a country store. He has also a large stock of Groceries, which will be sold at reduced prices.

Persons wishing to purchase goods for CASH, will find it to their interest to call and examine his stock.

Charlotte, April, 16, 1842. 58...F.

THE CHICORA,

OR

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent, they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, [illegible]

The *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of merit and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of [illegible] the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the CHICORA will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The CHICORA will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

N. S. DODGE,
B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.

IMPORTANT WORK.

Now in Press, and will shortly be published, a Dictionary of

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., &C.

Illustrated with 1,241 *Engravings!*

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and viscious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school for students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufactures are given from the best, and usually from the Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for $10 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at twenty-five cents each, on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers can be obtained with the greatest facility.—Address, post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

***To every editor who gives this advertisement twelve insertions, we will forward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

A MAJESTIC FLOWER.

In a late number of the Petersburg Statesman, we find a description of a flowering tree which is found in the interior of Ceylon, and may be considered as a wonderful curiosity, excelling in beauty and grandeur all other plants in the vegetable kingdom. The body of the tree is sixty feet high and straight as a ship's mast, without limb or leaf; but supporting at the top an immense turf of leaves, each of which is ten or twelve feet long. The stalks of these leaves clasp the body of the tree and incline outward, the long leaves bending over in a graceful curve. This vast crown of evergreen is of itself very grand; but when the tree is about fifty years old, there rises from its centre a cone several feet in height, which gradually enlarges until at length it bursts with a loud explosion, and a vast brilliant golden colored flower twelve feet in diameter appears over the elevated tuft of leaves as a gorgeous diadem on the head of this queen of the forest. The tree never blossoms but once, and does not long survive this grand display of magnificence.

Preparations for War—Important Invention.—The New York Herald says:

We understand that Mr. Colt, the celebrated inventor of the revolving pistol, has been engaged for some time, under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, in making experiments in guns, pistols, shells, bombs, and other instruments of war. Mr. Colt has just made a discovery of a new projectile by which he can, with a single steamer, defend the harbor of New York against a whole fleet of British ships and steamers. It is said he can ignite a destructive shell under water, at the distance of ten miles, in a few seconds. The principle is founded on that of the electric fluid.

We further learn that the Navy and War departments are beginning to bestir themselves to a great extent. At present the only drawback is the shocking inaction of Congress.

Fatal Duel.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 25th, says a duel was fought a day or two before at Donaldsonville, between a Mr. Clark, clerk in the land office, and a Mr. Isrie, a sugar broker, in which the latter was killed at the first fire.

Nativism.—We make the following extract from the report of a lecture delivered in Boston by a Mr. Robinson, a recent graduate of Yale College, in which he discussed the odious doctrines of Nativism with great ability and effect:

"He stated the enthusiastic love of all ranks of Irishmen for the name of Washington, and the light in which all regarded America as their sure asylum from their English tyrants. He adverted to his own feelings when first in sight of Long Island, and in proof of the Irish admiration for Washington, related an incident which befell Hackett, the comedian, while performing in Dublin. Mathews was then there at the rival house, and while the American actor was attracting crowds, the English one had so small audiences, that he remarked on one occasion, 'that he never had but one good house in Dublin, and that was when the people knocked down the doorkeeper, and came in gratis.' Hackett, as Rip Van Winkle, asked some question respecting Washington, and no sooner was it uttered than the whole house, from pit to dome, rose up en masse, and responded 'Ay!' The actor was so overcome by this enthusiasm, that he could not for some time proceed with his part, and was only prevented by the stage business from stepping to the foot-lights and shouting with a full heart, 'God bless old Ireland!' Can it be, then continued the lecturer, that a people so full of this love for liberty, for liberty's champion and liberty's home—for which they leave father and mother to come across the broad Atlantic—can be *dangerous* to that liberty or that country? No: they would rather be the first to bare their bosoms in defence of the land of their adoption, and would be the last to reduce her whom they so loved while afar off, to the wretchedness and oppression of that dear island, which has been so beautifully called (and shame to her oppressors that she is not so) 'the first flower of the land, and first gem of the sea!'"

A brief Review of the present position of the Republican Party.

In 1832 and '34 the National debt was paid off. There was [illegible] for more than necessary to support an economical government. In 1836 the charter of the United States Bank expired. In 1836 also the Deposite act was passed, which took the surplus public deposites from the State banks, and placed them with the States themselves, in proportion to their representation in Congress. In May, 1837, the commercial explosion took place, in which all the Banks of the country suspended specie payments. These events, form an era in our financial affairs, and produced a separation of the Government from all connexion with Banks of every kind. We were then in a situation to reform the Government, and place it where its Republican framers intended it should be when it was created.

The assumption and funding measures, together with a Bank which Hamilton was enabled, through the debts incurred during our Revolution, to engraft upon our system in its infancy, had entirely expired a pure and independent course, free from all nation- in 1837, and we were then left untrammelled, to take al debt, and unconnected with all Banks.

But there was great individual indebtedness in the country, together with corpoporation and State debts, amounting to near $200,000,000.— The Banks had suspended, and payment of debts at home and abroad was demanded in available funds. The pressure was intense in all classes of the community. Suddenly a party sprang up who promised an easy payment of debts—abundant money—a sound currency—stability and prosperity. Men high in place, and long known to the people, solemnly pledged themselves to produce these results if power were given to them.

The people, pressed down to despair and madness by the convulsion of the times, readily gave a listening ear to all these promises. They were ready to fly to unknown ills rather than bear those they had.

The party making the largest promises of agrarianism and relief, were brought into power. And what have they done? The people asked for bread, and they have received stones. They asked for water, and have received vinegar. It has all ended in delusion, deception and fraud. And it is now palpable that there can be no permanent relief but in economy—industry—enterprise—and honesty. It is a fatal delusion to suppose that any Government can pay the debts of any class in community, without sacrificing to that extent the interest of some other class. We fought the battle upon all the great public issues that the Federal party tendered to us in their measures at the Extra Session, and the people are now with us. An enlighened public judgment is clearly against them. All practical men, not engaged in politics, view their Bank schemes as delusive and visionary. They had promised reform, and reduction of expenditures throughout the canvass, but when brought into power they nearly doubled the expenditures at once. They increased the public debt to near $17,000,000—increased your taxes by placing twenty per cent. upon almost every thing imported; and, as if to show the very desperation of recklessness and profligacy, they, at the same time, divided amongst their camp-followers the plunder of your public domain. These public lands which they squandered, have been heretofore set aside a permanent basis, upon which rested your national credit and the stability of your national revenue.— Not satisfied with all this, they now propose to raise your taxes still higher at this session of Congress, which, according to Mr. Clay's plan, ought to reach almost thirty per cent. upon all importations. And, at the same time, every Department of Government has called for new and increased amounts of appropriations. Can any thing exceed the hardihood and shameless effrontery of these men, who have thus openly falsified, in a few short months, every solemn pledge they ever made to a confiding, but betrayed people?

We are now at a turning *point in* our public affairs; and the great questions are, whether the Government shall be plunged back again into that policy, out of which our funding system and two National Banks were created? Or, whether we shall be reduced down to a simple and honest Goverment, suited to the wants of a free and Republican people? And these are important questions for an intelligent public to decide for themselves. It is a fatal mistake to suppose that a national debt—a national Bank—a high revenue—and high expenditures, are essential to a strong and efficient Government. The day is past for these measures to give strength. In the infancy of the Republic, such views might be plausible but we have vastly changed as a people since then. Our union—our strength—our independence—are now established beyond the reach of any earthly power. On public matters we are now educated and enformed, and if there be any one feeling more prevalent than any other, it is a keen and sensitive jealousy towards the moneyed action of the Federal Government. A desire for peace, and the acquisition of property, is the dominant characteristic of modern society. The administration for a strong and powerful Government, wielding the triumphs of the sword—encouraging the glory of arms—and ministering to valor and heroism, has passed away. And the people now desire the blessings of peace—a cheap, and a free Government.

Under existing circumstances, with naturally a powerful and growing Confederacy, the strength of our Government consists in its forbearance—its justice—and its wise moderation. By exhibiting steadily these attributes, it will secure the confidence and affection of a free and devoted people.

And through a wise moderation, during the years of peace we shall be prepared most efficiently for the reverses and shocks of war, by building up a Government strong in the united, harmonious, and powerful people. Preserve us sincerely united in interest, by justice to the parts; create an unaffected feeling of attachment and forbearance, and there never can be a successful invasion of this growing and wide spread Republic.

The strength of this Union consists in the exercise of justice, and the moderate exertion of strictly limited powers by the Federal Government, during a period of peace. At present, a high fiscal action in the system upon the principles of the old Federal party would, as inevitably as destiny, drive us to a rupture of the parts; and instead of giving us a strong Government, would give us one full of embarrassment and imbecility.

At this juncture in our affairs, an efficient reform and wise administration of our Government, is absolutely essential to its final preservation. We can have no thorough reform unless your Executive Department is fully and honestly imbued with sound and radical principles. What we want more than any thing else, is an Executive, whose experience and wisdom will enable him to understand the true philosophy of our system of Government, and whose acknowledged talents and extensive reputation for integrity and fidelity will give him the moral power to pursue what is true and right, independent of all the petty tramels that control a common man. The Republican party have too much at stake in the purity of our institutions and the liberties of this country, to risk every thing in a great contest upon an ordinary man.

In the canvass of 1840, the extraordinary pressure of the times, and the lavish and profligate promises of relief, produced an immense impression upon the contest. We fought for the most part on the defensive. The Federal party charged us with being responsible for every thing. They charged us with enormous and useless expenditures—with want of strict responsibility in public officers—with the humbuggery of a standing army—with a princely establishment in the Executive mansion. Upon all these points we were forced on the defensive. Our opponents had the peculiar *and honorable* advantage of possessing no principles. They were bitter, active, and unscrupulous in their use of means. They appealed to the vilest and basest passions of human nature—and ministered to the depraved appetite of a deluded and deceived mob: Cider barrels and rackoon-skins, those chosen emblems of their party, will long stand as insignia to mark their public debaucheries and midnight revelries with the deep scorn and contempt of the virtuous and honest in all after ages. We cherished our public measures, fondly believing them to be identified with all sound principles of enlightened liberty—we fought the battle with zeal, and spirit, and talent—and notwithstanding all this, our opponents won the victory. We had a leader who was suited to the issues then tendered, and being in power and proper position, we cheerfully fought the great battle on him. Although he did not command any uncommon enthusiasm for himself personally, yet he was calm, sagacious, and firm, and fulfilled his destiny. He has won the honors of the Republic, and been clothed with the first office in the gift of a free people. This is enough to fill with grateful emotions the heart of any reasonable man. But things are now changed. Our opponents have been brought into power. They have developed their principles, and presented their leading measures of public policy. We have taken the issues that they tendered at the extra session. They are now on the defensive. We have driven them back. The tide is with us—and it now only depends upon a wise and prudent forecast in us to realize all the fruits of a glorious victory. It would be the height of folly and weakness for us, voluntarily to fight over again the same issues that were forced upon us in the campaign of 1840. When we have the decided advantage gained upon other grounds, that our opponents have made for us, let us keep that advantage. It is better to speak candidly and frankly before we take any step that might be unwise.

As much as we may respect Mr. Van Buren, yet his name, if rallied on again, would awake all the bitter prejudices that were enlisted in the last conflict. The personal pride of hundreds and thousands would be inclined to revolt under the sneers of those who would artfully reproach them for their want of consistency. We would be forced back, to a great extent, upon the positions of 1840. It would show more wisdom and policy in us to take the present issues, forcing the Federalists upon their measures, and thus compelling them to fight upon the defensive. Going into the contest under such circumstances, we could then spread out the glorious banner of the constitution, with *Monopolies to none, Free Trade*, and *Equal rights to all* beaming and flashing over its broad folds—and you would soon see the beacon fires of a deceived and indignant People kindling over a thousand hills througout this wide spread land, whilst it would not be long before the shouts of victory and triumph would proclaim to the world that the Goths and Vandals were driven from the temple of our liberties, and that the Republic was once more safe.

Now the great question is, who can embody our principles? Who shall be the standard bearer of the Republican party in this great contest? Who will lead on our strength with more power?

We have one man eminently qualified for such a positon. His age—his long and distinguished services—his thorough knowledge of our system of Government—his splendid genius and spotless character—all make JOHN C. CALHOUN the man suited for this conflict.

He came into public life before the last war, with an ardent love of glory, and an enthusiastic zeal for his country's honor. And to go into a canvass with his name at our head, would kindle patriotism in every heart that would look back with pride and exultation upon the scenes of our triumphs and our glory in those days that shed such luster upon our country's history. When we were depressed in our national councils at that period, it was his talents—his energy—his devoted patriotism—that inspired the desponding with hope, and filled those councils with zeal, and efficiency, and decision.— None could bring to our cause so great a stock of reputation and character, acquired in the war of 1812, as Mr. Calhoun. And as for practical and useful talents, as well as acknowledged genius, look at his administration of the War Department up to 1824. There is scarcely any thing like it in the administration of our Government. From disorder and confusion, he made it the most energetic, systematic, and thoroughly organized Department of the Government. His course in that office eminently illustrates his administrative talents.

In the office of Vice President, to which he was elected by the largest vote any man ever got, he again exhibited the same high talent and dignified character.

When the Federal party seized on the power of the Government, against the popular will, under Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, it was Mr. Calhoun and his friends who threw themselves into the breach and risked their all to vindicate the power and the ascendency of popular liberty, over the corrupt arrangements of a few to barter away the first offices of the Republic.

In that memorable contest which brought General Jackson into power at the head of the Republican party in 1828, Mr. Calhoun stood in the front rank, as a champion of the freedom of elections and those great Republican principles which had been violated by the surreptitious acquisition of power under the Federal party in 1824.

In 1832, he did not hesitate to resign his high office, and sacrifice his temporary popularity, in order to vindicate what he deemed to be not only the rights of South Carolina, but the true interests of the Union, and the vital and fundamental rights of the Constitution, as secured to all. Whatever may have been thought, at the time, of his course on that occasion, the world must admit at least its disinterestedness as far as his personal prospects of power were concerned. And none can deny but that he shed a halo of light, and thought, and research, at that period, over the glorious doctrines of *Free Trade*, as well as over the nature and origin of our Government, which has tended to call public attention to all the great questions involved, and to erect anew the leading landmarks of Republican liberty as originally *laid down by Madison in his immortal report and resolutions in the Virginia Legislature of* 1798—'99.

Since then we have seen his course in the Senate—and there has been no public question upon which he has not impressed genius and talent of the highest order. When the Government was embarrassed by the commercial explosion of 1837, we see Mr. Calhoun, at the extra session of that year, sacrificing all his personal feelings on the altar of patriotism, coming forward to sustain the leading measures of the Administration in a series of speeches, which, for thought, ability, and power, have had no equals in the history of our country. And since then he has continued to illustrate the Republican principles of our Constitution, and has done more to develope the true nature of [illegible] and its corrupting influences, than any man living. It was at the extra session of 1837, and the succeeding session, that Mr. Calhoun drew upon his head the violence of Federal wrath in all its bitterness and fury. And it was then that his crest rose higher, and more noble than ever, above the party rage that lashed around him, and stood forth like a rock in the ocean, defying the storm and the tempest.

Again, at the last extra session of Congress, when the blind and lawless followers of Mahomet, flushed with victory, had flocked in to the plunder of a sacked camp, whose figure was it that was seen standing high over the breach that had been made in the ramparts of the Constitution, waving aloft the flag of his country to cheer the heart of the patriot and call the rally for Freedom? Let the country answer. There he stands, covered with years and the services of many a hard fought campaign. He has devoted a long life to the honor, the rights, and the glory of his country. And through all the vicissitudes and trials of that life, party malignity and bitterness have never yet soiled the purity of his private character with even the breath of slander. He has exhibited on all occasions genius of the first order—a lofty and devoted patriotism—with a Roman simplicity of manners, and of character, that bespeak the innate Republican without guile.

There is one reason why Mr. Calhoun should be selected as the candidate of the Republican party in the next contest that should have weight:

For the last few years a war of extermination has been waged in England, as well as in our own country, against the institutions of the slave-holding States. They are, numerically speaking, the weaker portion of this Confederacy, They have a right to feel sensitive as to the lawless and unhallowed movements that have been made against their most vital institutions for the last few years. Whilst they have been persecuted and slandered by their bitter opponents, let their friends and Republican brethren do some act that will heal over the wounds that have been inflicted, and that will revive with ardour all their feelings of loyalty and devotion to this Union, as their great shield of peace at home, and power abroad. The North gave us our last Republican President, and South Carolina gave him her almost unanimous support in the contest, and stood by him to the last, whilst State after State fell from his support under the popular tide that then rolled through the land.

There could be no more effectual way to silence those malignant factions, who now, under the guise of Abolition, are undermining this Union, and to put them to rest during our day and generation, than for the Republican party, with that generous confidence that has ever characterized it, to come forward and confer the highest honor of the Government upon the distinguished and favorite son of the South, in whom, under trial and persecution, she has garnered up all her feelings of admiration and attachment. Place him in such a situation, and you give confidence to the weaker portion of the Confederacy—stability to this glorious Union—and peace and prosperity to a great Republic.

From the Washington Globe, April 7, 1842.

CONGRESS.

The debate on the loan bill was resumed in the Senate to day, turning principally on Mr. Walker's proposition to pledge the public domain for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal. Mr. *Buchanan* opened the discussion in a remarkably striking but brief review of the principal features of this most important question. However short, there was a volume for meditation in his remarks. He was followed by Mr. *Rives* on the same side. Mr. *Simmons* responded to Mr. *Rives*.

While Messrs. *Buchanan* and *Rives* contended that when the credit of the nation was to be set up at auction, to be sold to the highest bidder, it should be placed in the best possible plight, by restoring the sinews of its strength, its inexhaustible resource, the public lands, it was insisted by Mr. *Simmons* that the lands should be distributed among the States as the best mode of rendering them available for the national credit. Mr. *Simmons* declared that the sole cause of the degradation of the national credit was the destruction of State credit, and supposed that the scattering of the three millions of land proceeds among all the States, would effect the resurrection of the credit of those owing two hundred millions. And although the dividends of the indebted States arising from this fund would scarce pay a fourth of the interest, much less principal of their debt, and could not therefore redeem their credit, yet it would operate, thus wasted in the vain attempt to raise State credit, through this very failure to raise the credit of the General Government, to which it was lost, and which, in consequence of this loss, must be disabled to meet its appropriations and pay the interest on its own debt.

We concur with Mr. *Simmons* in the opinion that the mass of State debts which have grown up under the fostering hand of Whigery in the several States, always urging the credit system and internal improvement system onward in their joint career, has had a fatal effect upon the credit of the Government of the Union, and it is because the same party who brought on the catastrophe of State credit are now the controlling party in the Government of the nation, and are driving it headlong into the same extravagant system of financiering, a system of squandering available means with one hand, and borrowing at horrible usury with the other. The capitalists of our own country and of Europe know that the Federal party from policy, growing out of their political principles, are laboring to establish the funding system, that moneyed, and not popular influence, may rule the Government. None understand more perfectly than the moneyed interest leagued with Federalism, that the surest plan to compass all their objects is to discredit the Governments of the States and of the Union. The Governments must go on; and the lower their credit, the more rapidly will their debts accumulate, and the sooner call in the moneyed party, with their machine of a National Bank, to substitute the constitutional powers in the management of public affairs, and to restore the credit of the Government by subjecting it to the control of those who, having bought up and sunk its credit, with a view to pecuniary speculation, as well as political power, will use the latter, when attained, to consummate both objects by oppressive taxation on the people. To depress the credit of the General Government at this moment, nothing is more effectually used than the fact adverted to by Mr. *Simmons* as the cause of the ruin of the national credit—*the State indebtedness*. But the surrender of the public lands to the States, as the consequence of that indebtedness, so far from having the effect of raising the credit of the General Government, has, as we have seen, been a mill stone to drag it down to the bottom, from the hour the bill passed for that purpose.

It was not the amount of the sum annually distributed from the land fund that produced all the effect—although being sufficient the interest upon the national debt which has run up, it would have prevented apprehensions of a failure of means to that extent, which is the main point of which the Government creditor looks. State indebtedness in seeking [illegible] appropriation made by the distribution bill to relieve the State embarrassments, is looked upon as an entering wedge to the assumption of State debts, and this was the weight which pulled down at once the credit of the Treasury of the Union. It was not the repudiation of their debts by the States, but their assumption, in part, by Whigery, as soon as it reached power, that made all who looked to investment in national stock apprehend that it would, in fact, be going into a *partnership concern*, as Mr. *Simmons*, in his remarks to-day insisted was the case with the General and State Government, in regard to the whole State system of credit. The moneyed interest in Europe having invested largely in State stocks, while Mr. *Webster* was in Europe, put out their Bankers' Circular, insisting upon *a larger guarantee* in support of State credit. They meant nothing by this but an assumption of the State debts by the Union; and no sooner has Lord *Ashburton* touched our shore—the head of that interest—than we see three leading Federal papers come out at once in favor of the scheme. We ask our readers to weigh the propositions made below by the New York American (British) and Courier and Enquirer, (Bank organ,) as republished and recommended in the article we quote from the Philadelphia Inquirer, (a print of the stamp of the other two.) Mr. *Simmons* will see in them the open declaration of the design, the silent working of which has been the efficient cause in making State debts pull down the credit of the Union.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

In order to resuscitate the energies of the country, a loan bill must not only be passed, but one of a character to render the investment acceptable to capitalists; and in addition, we must have more revenue on imports, and thus more protection for home industry, as well as some measures suited to assist the indebted and down-trodden States. This latter subject is perhaps quite as important as either of the others, and however unpopular at the present moment, it must be met and discussed in a fearless and patriotic spirit. Indeed, we cherish a hope that we already perceive favorable indications in the public mind. Thus the President and his Cabinet are not regarded as hostile—Mr. Clay and his friends are as yet uncommitted—while Mr. Pope of Kentucky, and many other leading members of Congress, are known to favor the proposition. Among the leading journals of the day, the Madisonian, the Baltimore American, the New York American, and the Courier and Enquirer, have already taken decided ground in favor of equitable assistance to the States. Thus the New York American says:

"Loans, Treasury notes, and tariffs, will not relieve from embarrassment the States that are plunged in debt by reason of their internal improvements. The public lands alone will do that, and instead therefore of repealing the distribution bill, and appropriating the proceeds of sales to the ordinary expenditures of Government, we could desire that the fee of the lands should, as it were, be funded—that is to say, that they should be valued at one hundred or one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and that reserving these lands as a security for its redemption, an issue to this amount be made in the United States stock bearing 3 per cent. interest, to be apportioned ratably among the several States. The sales from the lands would even now go near to pay this interest, and eventually, as these sales augment, there would be a sinking fund created for the redemption of the principal.

"This three per cent. United States stock distributed among the several States would lift up from the dust those that are trodden down into it, while for those States not thus depressed, this stock would afford a fund for education, internal improvements, or other important public ends."

The Courier and Enquirer expresses itself still more clearly, and suggests a plan which seems to us not only feasible, but unexpectionable. Thus:

"To us, the unwillingness of Congress to come forward and assume the debts of the States, by exchanging a three per cent. Government stock for such State stocks as holders might desire to surrender, is the very strangest thing in the history of the times. It is probable that if this were to be done, the Government stock thus created, made payable in fifty years, or at any period after twenty that the Government might select—not to exceed two-thirds of all the State stocks now in existence, would be exchanged for the United States three per cents. This would be equivalent to an annual charge upon the General Government of four millions of dollars. The proceeds of the public lands belonging to each State, should by the same act, beset apart to reimburse the Government; and these, with partial payments from some of the States, would undoubtebly reduce the annual charge upon the National Treasury to two millions of dollars. In the mean time the weak States would recover their srrength; and long before the twenty or fifty years expire, find themselves in a situation to pay off their indebtedness to the General Government and other creditors."

From the Globe.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A SLAVER IN THE EYE OF ENGLAND.

The treaty which Great Britain has negotiated with the Governments of Austria, France, Prussia and Russia, in the enumeration of the articles which, found on board a merchant vessel, shall be taken as sufficient proof that such vessel has been engaged in the slave trade, fully explains the modest character of the pretension put forward by Lord *Aberdeen* under the friendly phrase of *visitation*. The British Cabinet have obtained from their continental allies, a treaty which speaks out boldly what, in the correspondence with Mr. *Stevenson*, was approached stealthily. The treaty speaks out of "*every merchant vessel which shall be searched and detained.*" It will be remembered that both Lord *Aberdeen* and Lord *Palmerston* disclaimed the idea of *search*. They merely sought to make a respectful visit, to see that the flag did not cover one of their own ships, or some other ship acknowledging British jurisdiction. But now the right they insist upon is the right of search, and the right of detention, and the right of condemnation, upon certain suspicious circumstances, of which they give a sample in the late treaty, that ought at least to be a warning to us. It furnishes a fine illustration of what constitutes the strong suspicion which Lord *Aberdeen* thought might be safely left to the discretion of the officer of a British cuiser to pass upon, and, with the arbitrary conclusion to which it might lead, unite the commercial rights of nations. If a vessel have on board "*spare plank, fitted for being laid down as a second deck*"—if she have "*a larger quantity of water on board than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of such a vessel*"—or "*an extraordinary number of water casks*"—or "*a boiler or other cooking apparatus of an unusual size*"—or "*an extraordinary quantity of rice, of the flour of Brazil manioc, or of maize or Indian corn*"—or "*a quantity of mats greater than is necessary—if it be established that one or more of the articles above specified are on board, or have been on board during the voyage on which the vessel was captured, that fact shall be considered as* PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE THAT THE VESSEL WAS EMPLOYED IN THE TRAFFIC. SHE SHALL IN CONSEQUENCE BE CONDEMNED AND DECLARED LAWFUL PRIZE," &c. &c. And to the discretion of a British subaltern is left the question of the *more* or *less* of the *plank, water, barrels, rice, corn*, &c., that is to constitute the proof, establishing the guilt of the vessel as a slave-trader!

We give the whole context of the ninth article of the quintuple treaty, in which the right of search for water, barrels, &c., is licensed, and we leave it to the commercial men of the United States to consider how secure their ships and trade would be in the hands of a subordinate British officer, with authority to make captures upon such grounds of suspicion as this treaty submits to his discretion.

Extract from the treaty between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, France, and Russia, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

"Art. 9—Every merchant vessel of any or other of the five nations, which shall be searched and detained in virtue of the provisions of the present treaty, shall, unless proof be given to the contrary, be deemed to have been engaged in the slave trade, or to have been fitted out for that traffic, if in the fitting, in the equipment or on board the said vessel during the voyage in which she was detained, there shall be found to have been one of the articles hereafter specified, that is to say:

"First.—Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant vessels.

"Secondly—Divisions or bulkheads, in the hold or on deck, in greater number than are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

"Thirdly—Spare plank fitted for being laid down as a second or slave deck.

"Fourthly—Shackels, bolts, or handcuffs.

"Fifthly—A larger quantity of water, in casks or in tanks, than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of such merchant vessel.

"Sixthly—An extraordinary number of water in casks, or of other receptacles for holding liquid; unless the master shall produce a certificate from the custom-house at the place from which he cleared outwards, stating that sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel, that such extra number of casks or of other receptacles, should only be used to hold palm oil, or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

"Seventhly—A greater quantity of mess-tubs or kids than are requisite for the use of the crew of such merchant vessel.

"Eighthly—A boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of an unusual size, and larger, or capable of being made larger, than requisite for the use of the crew of such merchant vessel; or more than one boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of the ordinary size.

"Ninthly—An extraordinary quantity of rice, of the flour of Brazil manioc or cassada, commonly called farina, or of maize, or of Indian corn, or of any other article of food whatever, beyond the probable wants of the crew; unless such quantity of rice, farina, maize, Indian corn, or any other article of food, should be entered on the manifest, as forming part of the trading cargo of the vessel.

"Tenthly—A quantity of mats or matting, greater than is necessary for the use of such merchant vessel, unless such mats or matting be entered on the manifest, as forming part of the cargo.

"If it is established that one or more of the articles above specified are on board, or have been on board during the voyage in which the vessel was captured, that fact shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence that the vessel was employed in the traffic; she shall, in consequence, be condemned and declared lawful prize, unless the master or the owners shall furnish clear and incontrovertible evidence, proving to the satisfaction of the tribunal, that at the time of her detension or capture the vessel was employed in a lawful undertaking; and that such of the different articles above specified as were found on board at the time of detension, or which might have been embarked during the voyage on which she was engaged when she was captured, were indispensable for the accomplishment of the lawful object of her voyage.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union.

BRITISH WHIGISM.

There is a species of whigism in this country that may be appropriately called "British Whigism." It is professed by many of the leaders of the ultra Bank Party who sang hosannas to John Tyler until he checked their everreaching by the Executive veto; and who, during the late presidential contest, enjoyed the sympathy of the most loyal subjects of foreign monarchs. They are a portion of the modern whig leaders, and have newspapers in their advocacy at various points of influence in this country. We say no more than we can prove upon this subject, for it is one of those truths that are "stranger than fiction." The *Richmond* (Va.) *Whig* stands out as a champion in the front rank of this anti-American clan who, it would seem, have adopted the opinion of Hamilton that at the British Constitution is the best model of human government on Earth. In that paper of a late date is an article addressed to a member of the Virginia Legislature of which the following is an extract:

"The British government borrowed $50,000,000 of the Bank at a very low interest and the country was supplied, perhaps, with a circulation of $100,000,000. And *noble old England—noble she was and is*—triumphed over her difficulties at home and abroad! *The same England, who with all the defects of her system,* TAUGHT US OUR FIRST LESSONS OF FREEDOM. That England *where "the King can do no wrong,"* but where the King dare not wrong the People—or opposing his prerogative to their solemn voice! That England, where ministers must "walk the plank" if found in opposition to the people; and the monarch himself must topple upon his throne. *Not so in America, with her boasted freedom.*

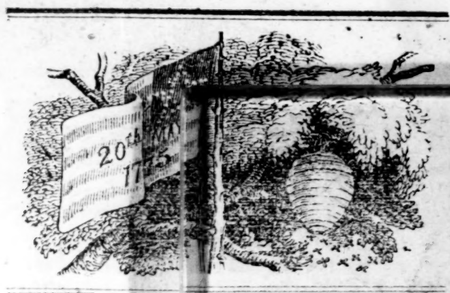
These are the *beautiful* sentiments of a distinguished leader of that portion of the whig party which looks to Mr. Clay as its Magnus Apollo. These are the sentiments of the "British Whigs."

The New York Commercial Advertiser states that the Rev. Bishop SOULE, who was deputed by the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to visit the Wesleyan connexion at its next conference, expects to sail from that city on the 13th of May, in the packet ship Stephen Whitney. The Rev. T. B. SARGENT, of Baltimore, accompanies the Bishop. From Liverpool Bishop Soule will proceed to Dublin to be present at the Irish Conference to be held in June, whence he will proceed to London, to attend the British Conference in July. After his official visit to England, he will leave that country for Liberia, Western Africa, to visit the Methodist Missions in that country.

Raleigh Star.

A portion of the people of Harrison County, Virginia, have fallen upon a plan for the relief of their pecuniary distresses, the effect of which will be to aggravate them to a far greater extent. It is stated that the deputy sheriffs have thrown up, and given notice to the high sheriff of the county that they will no longer act; that in the lower end of the same county the people met, to the number of 400 or more, and passed resolutions that during the present state of affairs, they will resist the collection of all debts by officers of the law. "They entered into to agreement that they would chastise and ride upon a rail any man who would attend a sale of property under execution for the purpose of bidding for it, and adopted a number of other resolutions of the same import and bearing."—*Raleigh Star.*

Good!—A Federal paper in an adjoining State nominates for President, "*Henry Clay and a United States Bank.*" The Editor should have a leather medal for his honesty.



JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination:

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

On our first page to-day, the reader will find a document he will peruse with deep interest, and, we trust and believe, with cordial satisfaction. It is eloquently drawn, is replete with truth and sound doctrine, and points out to our party, in our humble opinion, the only course to insure a glorious triumph to our principles and the complete restoration of the Government to the strict policy of the fathers of the Republican Church.

There are some passages in this Review, to which we would particularly draw the attention of readers. The Federalists have told the people—"Just put us in power, and we'll make money plenty, times easy, and pay your debt." But what has experience proven?—just what this Review tells you; that "it is now palpable that there can be no permanent relief (to the country) but in economy, industry, enterprize, and honesty. It is a fatal delusion to suppose that any Government can pay the debts of any class in community, without sacrificing to that extent the interest of some other class." Is not this what the Democratic party have ever told the people? And is it not true as holly writ?—yes, sad experience has proven it to the satisfaction of every intelligent man.

The country is now evidently satisfied that the prominent men of the Federal party, although they promised so much in 1840, are incapable of administering the Government for the good of the people or credit of the nation. Behold the fruits of one short year of their reign: broken into discordant factions, quarrelling with each other to the neglect of the public business: a bankrupt treasury, ruined Government credit, and the country groaning under a heavy public debt and enormous taxes. All eyes, then, are turned to the Democratic party for succor. To the great mon of that party the country now looks to right the ship of state, restore peace on board, and replenish her exhausted stores. How important and true, then, is the admonition in this Review, that "the Republican Party have too much at stake in the purity of our institutions, and the liberties of this country, to risk every thing in a great contest upon an ordinary man." But who is to be the great champion of our principles in the contest of 1844? We think it cannot be Mr. Van Buren; for, in the language of the Review,

"As much as we may respect Mr. Van Buren, yet his name, if rallied on again, would awake all the bitter prejudices that were enlisted in the last conflict. The personal pride of hundreds and thousands would be inclined to revolt under the sneers of those who would a fully reproach them for their want of consistency. We would be forced back to a great extent, upon the old positions of 1840. It would show more wisdom and policy in us to take the present issues, forcing the Federalists upon their measures, and thus compelling them to fight upon the defensive. Going into the contest under such circumstances, we could then spread out the glorious banner of the Constitution, with *Monopolies to none, Free Trade*, and *Equal Rights to all* beaming and flashing over its broad folds—and you would soon see the beacon fires of a deceived and indignant People kindling over a thousand hills throughout this wide spread land, whilst it would not be long before the shouts of victory and triumph would proclaim to the world that the Goths and Vandals were driven from the temples of our liberties, and that the Republic was once more safe."

Then some other man of our party, other than Mr. *Van Buren*, must be selected as our standard bearer. "We have one man eminently qualified for such a position. His age, his long and distinguished services, his thorough knowledge of our system of Government, his splendid genious and spotless character, all make JOHN C. CALHOUN the man suited for the conflict."

Do any ask for the claims of Mr. CALHOUN upon the Republican Party, or his qualifications for the important office of President? Read this Review, prepared, as we understand, with the sanction of the great body of the Republican members of Congress. After eloquently sketching his political history up to the beginning of the last Extra Session of Congress, it is beautifully continued—

"Again, at the last extra session of Congress, when the blind and reckless followers of Mahomet, flushed with victory, had flocked in to the plunder of a sacked camp, whose figure was it that was seen standing high over the breach that had been made in the ramparts of the Constitution, waving aloft the flag of his country to cheer the heart of the patriot and call the rally for Freedom? Let the country answer. There he stands, covered with years and the services of many hard fought campaign. He has devoted a long life to the honor, the rights, and the glory of his country. And through all the vicissitudes and trials of that life, party malignity and bitterness have never yet soiled the purity of his private character with even the breath of slander. He has exhibited on all occasions genius of the first order—a lofty and devoted patriotism—with a Roman simplicity of manners and of character, that bespeak the innate Republican without guile."

We have not room for further comment on this interesting and important subject at present;—we shall resume it again.

Arrival from England.—The Steam ship Great Western has just arrived at New York. She brought out special messengers with despatches to the British and French Ministers at Washington, and also from our Minister at London—all supposed to relate to the right of search.

THE SALISBURY CONVENTION.

From present appearances, we have no doubt the adjourned meeting of the Democratic Convention at Salisbury, on the 20th instant, will be the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of the kind ever seen in our State. Recently most of the Eastern Counties have appointed Delegates pledged to attend, and the West seems to be moving en mass in the matter. By the last Salisbury and Raleigh papers, we see that the Democrats of Ashe County have held a meeting and appointed *twenty-seven* Delegates;—Anson *forty-five*, and Caswell *fifty*, and at the head of the list stands the name of the Hon. BEDFORD BROWN. The battle-cry of *Victory!* VICTORY!! which greets our ears from our political brethren in all parts of the Union, *will* be re-echoed by the Democrats of North Carolina in August next. We see the true spirit already abroad in our ranks to insure it.

We republish below, a list of the Delegates from this County. Such of the Delegates as as may be in town to-day, are requested to meet at the Carolina Inn, immediately after the conclusion of Mr. HENRY's address, to consult upon arrangements for attending the Convention:

Thomas Byers, Esq., James Johnson, Caleb Erwin, E. B. D. Sloan, James L. Black, P. J. Wilson, Samuel Black, James Dougherty, Samuel Blythe, John Beard, Robert Luckey, John Caps, Robert H. Stinson, T. T. Johnson, Gen. M. McLeary, Henry Hoover, Robert Wilson, Robert Sloan, Jr., B. F. Sadler, Geo. C. Cathey, Alexander Cooper, B. F. Brown, Isaac Herron, James Cathcart, Wm. Sommerville, G. W. McDonald, Adam Todd, Wm. Jamison, Wm. Berryhill, John Henderson, John M. Potts, Alexander Robinson, (Steele Creek,) G. W. Williamson, I. S. Henderson, John Means, James Wallace, (Hill's Box,) Wm. Black, (do.) J. N. Wallace, (do.,) Silas Orr, Dr. S. S. Harris, John Kirk, James A. Houston, Thos. Hunter, James McCombs, N. A. Harrison, Samuel W. Rodgers, N. A. Johnson, James Garrison, John Flow, Allison Teter, I. N. Alexander, Jacob Long, Jr., George Wilson, Robert Lemons, Milas Lemons, Josiah Steward, David Simpson, Wm. H. Simpson, Thos. C. Wilson, Zebulon Morris, Jno. K. Harrison, Jno. Orr, Jno. P. Morris, James McLeod, Ezekiel Helms, Daniel Wentz, J. M. Harris, David Allen, Columbus Hooks, A. J. Secrese, James Houston, Samuel M. Fulwood, Wm. McCombs, Williamson Wallace, F. H. Maxwell, John McCorkle, Burrell Clarke, John Blount, David Huie, John Ray, Col. C. P. Crawford, William Wilson, James C. Massey, Jos. B. McCain, James D. Craige, Thomas O. Black, Thos McCall, James Irwin, Jr., Matthew Wallace, Jno. G. Wilson, Wm. M. Matthews, Wm. Ray, Richard Peoples, Orren Pearce, Dr. James G. Porter, John W. Potts, James A. Dunn, Wm. Ross, Jno. Lee, Wm. T. Stitt, Jos. Weeks, Nathan Orr, Charles G. Alexander, Samuel A. Davis, Joab Orr, Wm. Boys, Wm. Cooper, Dr. Jos. W. Ross, Wm. Reid, Jno. Walker, Jos. Ried, Sr., James B. Griffith, Dr. Stephen Fox, Benj. Morrow, M. T. C. Kennedy, Francis M. Kennedy, John Sloan, Sr., Dr. P. C. Baldwell, Adam Alexander, J. W. Hampton, David Parks, John H. Wheeler, Col. T. Boyd, Dr. C. J. Fox, Dr. T. Harris, A. N. Gray, R. H. Crawley, Samuel Lawing, Arch. A. Hill, Robert Shaw, R. M. Jamison, Wm. Adams, Jinnings B. Kerr, Charles T. Alexander, Jr., Patrick Harty, Thos. N. Alexander, John S. Davis, Mathew Alexander, Geo. W. Houston, William Potts, Absalom Black.

VERY BEAUTIFUL!

A writer in the last federal tariff sheet of this Town, over the signature of "Buncombe," arraigns Mr. HENRY for certain votes given by him in the Legislature of 1830, on Mr. Bynum's anti-internal improvement resolutions. The object of this writer seems to be, to show that Mr. HENRY is, or was then, in favor of internal improvements by the Federal Government, and of course, therefore, is not a proper person to be voted for for Governor! Now, this is certainly strange doctrine, to come from our opponents. They are the avowed advocates of this very exploded doctrine of squandering the taxes collected from the whole people, in cleaning out creeks and rivers for a favored few, and yet charge its advocacy by others as a crime that should cut them off from the support of their fellows! Like the charge of Federalism they have also made against our candidate for Governor; they cling with a death-like grasp to all the doctrines and measures of the old Federal party, and yet urge as a reason why the people should not vote for Mr. HENRY, that he *was once* a Federalist! If the doctrines of the Federal school of politics (of which internal improvements by the Federal Government is one the most dangerous) are so obnoxious to our opponents, why do they advocate them so diligently, and try to induce others to embrace them? But the object of all this flummery from the Whigs about Mr. *Henry's* Federalism must be obvious to all intelligent minds. They know their doctrines are unpopular with the people, and will weigh as a millstone around the neck of any candidate to whom they may justly attach. They know, too, that Mr. HENRY now soars far above them in political purity, whatever may once have been his notions in politics;—and, like fallen angels, down, without the hope of ever rising again themselves, all they can do is to try to pull others down too. But they "*can't quite come it.*"

A pittiful game. We understand it has been declared by some of the Federal party in the Western part of the State, that the reason why they put up their babbling stump orators to answer Mr. HENRY wherever he speaks before the people is, that, knowing him to be in feeble health, they hope to *break him down*, and compel him to desist entirely from addressing the people. How supremely contemptible must be the man who would countenance such unfairness. Such advocates, when exposed, can do no cause a benefit.

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion!—The New Steamboat *Medora*, when about leaving the wharf at Baltimore on the 15th instant, burst her boilers with a tremendous explosion, killing ten persons, wounding dangerously twenty-five, and five more were known to be missing at our last accounts. The Alexandria *Index* says—"We understand this dreadful accident would not have occurred, had Robb's double safety valves been put in operation, as offered to the Engineer by the inventor."

HOGAN, arrested at Rochester for burning the Caroline, has been discharged for the want of evidence to bind him over.

RHODE-ISLAND.

The aristocracy of Rhode-Island have brought that hitherto quiet State to the verge of what may difficulty—the grievances of the people, may be gathered from the following letter of Mr. *S. S. Southworth* of New York. It may be necessary however, to a full understanding of the whole transaction to state, that about a year ago, the people at large elected Delegates who met in Convention, framed a Constitution which was submitted to the people and ratified by them by a large majority. The Legislature—the mere tools of the aristocracy—declared the People's Constitution null and void and all the proceedings under it treasonable—passed a law declaring it high treason for any person to accept office, or even a *nomination* for office, under the new Constitution, and called out the militia of the State to enforce the law. The people, at our latest dates, were collected in large assemblies, gathering arms and preparing to defend themselves in the attempt to organize the State under their Constitution, in which we conceive they are perfectly justifiable. But to the letter of Mr. *Southworth*:

NEW YORK, April 9, 1842.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

The existing excitement in Rhode Island is the subject of so much curiosity in all parts of the country, and has been grossly misrepresented, for sinister purposes, by one of the morning papers of this city, that I am constrained to ask you to allow me to give you a brief sketch of the whole matter. I shall do this in as few words as possible.

Rhode Island has no written or other constitution or fundamental law. The only thing she has in the shape of a political chart, is a charter granted by Charles the Second of England, to Roger Williams and his associates, founders of the "Rhode Island Land Company." This charter was tacitly abrogated by the colony at the time it cast off its allegiance to England; but, at a subsequent period, was adopted by the legislature of the state, and claimed as the fundamental law of the land.

Whether the people of the state would adopt it, and abide by it, was a question that was never raised, and consequently never propounded. The legislature said it should be deemed the law of the land; that legislature was composed of seventy-two persons, elected by a very small minority of the people. They contended that they were omnipotent, and that from their decision there was no appeal. And that same legislature, have, time out of mind, voted that the charter is a nullity!

The charter itself, made no provision for the right of suffrage; but as it declared that the colony of Rhode Island, might pass any laws that were "not incompatible with this our Realm of England," soon after the religious feuds commenced between Roger Williams and his associates of the colony of Plymouth, a law was passed declaring that no one should vote in the affairs of "Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," unless he were first "admitted free," and possessed a freehold estate of the value of $134. The object, had in view, in passing this law, was to protect the colony from the religious heresies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay.

The qualification of a freeholder, has often been varied; but at present, remains as I have stated, with the exception of eldest sons, who are allowed to vote under the old English system of primogeniture.

Such is the condition of Rhode Island at this moment. But this is not the worst feature in her polity. Every non freeholder, though he possess millions in property, is subjected to the following disabilities and burthens:

1st. He cannot vote for town or state officers; for Represetatives to Congress, or for President of the United States.

2d. He may, on complaint of any two freeholders be compelled to quit the state at twenty-four hours warning; and if he refuse, he may be flogged at the public whipping post, and he is then to be forcibly ejected.

3d. He is taxed for his personal estate; is compelled to perform military duty; is enrolled among the firemen; and yet he has no vote in any instance. But he is spared the duty of a juror, because the law expressly provides that he is not competent to sit on an inquest between man and man, unless he be a landholder. The effect of this, is to create a caste in society, the more odious, inasmuch as it originates a distinction between the freeholder and non-freeholder, that never should be allowed, and subjects the latter, if he happen to be involved in the courts, to the prejudices and hostility of an empanelled band of "gentlemen of the vicinage," who, on entering on their duty, look upon him as a man whose caste is beneath them.

4th. None but landholders can have access to the courts of justice, unless they present themselves endorsed by freeholders, and none but landholders can become bail. But the veriest vagabond upon earth, if he possess a freehold estate of the value of one hundred and thirty-four dollars, or if he be the eldest son of a freeholder, may become bail, vote, and have access to the courts. The consequence of this is, that bail is bought and sold, like treakle and codfish in the shop of the grocer. In every thing that is liberal and enlightened in polity, Rhode Island is two centuries behind the age.

Such are a few only of the enormities endured by the citizens of Rhode Island, who do not rank as landholders. This state of things has been endured for a period of nearly three quarters of a century, ever since the colonies cast aside the bondage of England; and though several attempts have been made to introduce a change, they have proved unsuccessful. In the years 1830 and 1831, the Legislature was petitioned to change the polity of the state, and extend the right of suffrage to non-freeholders, under certain restrictions. These petitions were referred to a select committee, the chairman of which was a Mr. Hazard, a violent federalist, and formerly a member of the infamous Hartford Convention. The Committee reported that there was no necessity for a change; that none but freeholders *ought* to be allowed to vote; that there was nothing in the Charter of Charles the Second that could authorise a change; that the legislature of the state possessed no power to grant the prayer of the petitioners! In a word, the committee reported that Rhode Island should, and must forever, remain in colonial bondage! There was no help for it!—The report was accepted by the legislature; was paraded as a pattern of patriotism and wisdom; and the disfranchised citizens quietly submitted.

Is it credible that such a state of things should exist; and, if it should be asked, how it has been possible to keep the larger portion of Rhode Island in abject disfranchisement, ever since the day of Charles the Second, I have to reply that the end has been attained by preventing the diffusion of education.—Until the year 1826, there never was any free shool system in the state, except that which was maintained at the voluntary cost of some two or three towns. Education was violently resisted; and, as late as the year 1835, I heard it gravely contended in the legisature of the state, that it is bad policy to educate a people, and that learning is the fruitful parent of knavery and immorality! In the year 1821, a scheme for raising a free school fund by lottery, was started and was successful. Education immediately began to expand itself; it manifested its prerogatives, and as soon as it began to be felt, the old colonial polity of the state began to tremble.

I cannot say one half that I could wish to say, because I have already trespassed on your time. The present struggle for Rhode Island emancipation commenced in May last. It originated with the People; and, in all things, is legitimate. It has been sustained by a majority of the People, in three distinct elections; the People, by their suffrages, embracing a majority of landholders and non-landholders, and of the whole state, have thrice decided through the ballot-boxes that the old Charter of Charles the Second shall be abolished, and that the Constitution of the People shall be established.—The minority, the legislature, the Rump Parliament, say that such things shall not be; and have had the accept an office under the People's Constitution, he shall be adjudged guilty of treason and shall be imprisoned for life. The folly of the act will produce its own corrective. Rhode Island will be emancipated by her own physical energies, and the world will applaud her.

MR. HENRY'S OUR IN THE WEST.

Wherever Mr. HENRY has stopped to address the people since he has been in the Western Counties, consternation has seized on our opponents, and numbers have quit their ranks. To arrest this downward course of their party, an old trick of Federalism was resorted to at Ashville: Mr. lawyer *Clingman* (who on *all* occasions must make a speech or burst, whether he has any thing to say or not,) replied to Mr. HENRY, and down sits a scribbler and writes to the Raleigh Register that Mr. H. had been "most unmercifully *used up*," by *Thomas L. Clingman!* This story was ridiculous enough to persons even at a distance who had any idea of the sterling abilities of Mr. HENRY, as well as the "Orater Puff" qualities of Mr. Clingman;—but it amounted to something more than the ridiculous where the scene occurred, if we may take the givings out in the last Asheville *Messenger* as evidence. It seems that there is no little grumbling at the effort of Mr. Clingman among his own party, and that the facts submitted by Mr. HENRY have set the people to thinking, and from thinking they have commenced abusing the doings of the federal Whigs! This is good news, indeed.

We learn from the Lincoln Republican, that the party pitched upon the redoubtable *General Edney* to reply to Mr. HENRY at Yancy Court—with what effect all who know Gen. E. may guess. Such whipsters barking at his heels will only make Mr. Henry the more powerful in the good work.

The cry of "Victory!" floats on every breeze!—The triumphs of Democracy so crowd upon us of late, that we can scarcely find room or time to record them. Our principles are every day overrunning the strong holds of Federalism. On the 4th instant the election for city officers took place in New Orleans, and resulted in a most brilliant Democratic victory for the first time in ten years. Mr. PRIEUR, the Democratic Mayor, was elected by 265 majority! Harrison's majority in the city was over a thousand. The Democrats have also elected a majority of the Councilmen, and thus have the whole city power in their hands. The Whig organ, the New Orleans *Bee*, calls it "a defeat in one of the strong holds of Whigery, a disastrous sequel to a most gloomy catastrophe!"

The City election which came off in N. York on the 15th, was an equally brilliant triumph of Democracy. R. H. MORRIS was re-elected Mayor by a large majority—receiving a majority in 12 of the 17 Wards of the city.

The Town Elections in Albany, Brooklin, Hudson, Rochester, N. Y., Portland, Maine, and even some of the Towns in Massachusetts, have resulted in Democratic victories, where before Federalism held almost undisputed sway. Republicans of North Carolina: These glorious results beckon you onward: will you not arouse yourselves?

It is said the Whigs selected Gen. *Edney* to answer Mr. Henry at Yancey Court, because he (E.) "*would say just any thing, he didn't care what, true or false.*" All right. The champion is worthy of the cause, as the cause is worthy the judgment the people are every where pronouncing against it.

☞ The Loan Bill, with the authority to sell the bonds of Government for what they will, bring in the stock market, has passed Congress. Our public debt, under the modern "*Reformers*," is now *twenty-two millions*—sixteen millions and a half of it contracted by the Whigs in one year!

MR. HENRY IN YANCY.

We have been informed by an individual who was present at Burnsville, Yancy county, when Louis D. Henry addressed the citizens of the county, that the occasion passed off with very fine effect. The court house was full of persons, and they were for the most part attentive listeners.

Gen. B. M. Edney replied, and our informant states that he heard some of the General's friends remark that his reply was "a perfect flash in the pan." An abortive effort was made by some two or three to cheer the General, with clapping and stamping, but it was "no go;" and the first attempt was also the last.

From all we hear, much has been effected in Yancy County; the people there seem to have discovered the cheats that were practiced on them during the last canvass; and are now anxious to apply the remedy. Our friends abroad may depend on a very different report at the ensuing election, compared with that of 1840.

Louis D. Henry is doing his duty; let his friends but do theirs, and all will be right.—*Lin Rep.*

Poor Consolation.—A New Orleans paper thus announces the failure of a Bank in that City: "Departed this life yesterday morning, of *wind in the chest*, the Merchant's Bank, after a lingering illness. Bill holders and other *friends* of the deceased, will wear the usual badge of mourning, namely, long faces and empty pockets."

Another Whig Defaulter.—Joseph Plinkinton, Treasurer for Philadelphia County, Pa., has proved defaulter to the State and County for upwards of a $80,000. He says the money is lent out to several prominent Whig politicians about Philadelphia, and he cannot get it from them! Poor fellow.

☞ On the 16th instant, the House of Representatives passed the Civil and Deplomatic Appropriation Bill, under force of the *gag*. The *Globe* says there were items in the Bill amounting to *nine millions* of dollars, that were never touched at all in the way of debate or examination; and in this state, the gag was applied, and a party vote forced on its passage! This is Whig legislation.

The Hon. SAML. PRENTISS, one of the Vermont Senators in Congress, having been appointed to a Judgeship by the President, has resigned his seat in the Senate.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

MARY N. TETER vs. ELAM J. TETER. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *Elam J. Teter*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard ex-parte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. & S.

Printer's fee $10.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

DELITHA C. SPECK vs. WILLIAM H. SPECK. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *William H. Speck*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard ex-parte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. & S.

Printer's fee $10.

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

ROBERT P. JOHNSON of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, having this day filed a petition duly verified that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Robert P. Johnson be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to Act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

THOMAS BOYD of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, having this day filed a Petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court that cause be shown before the Court at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Thomas Boyd be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

JOHN R. BOLTON of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said John R. Bolton be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

DERIAS FOLSOM of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth of May next, why the said Derias Folsom be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

ANDREW MONTGOMERY of Charlotte Mecklenburg County, having filed a petition, duly verified praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court at Chambers in this Town on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Andrew Montgomery be not declared a Bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

Fire Engine for Sale.

THE Camden Independent Fire Engine Company wishing to procure a larger Engine, offer that one they now have for sale. It is a first rate suction Engine, of the most approved construction, with twenty-four feet of suction, and about one hundred and fifty feet of ordinary Hose. It is nearly new, has been but little used, and is kept in first rate order. For further information, address the Secretary of the Camden independent Fire Engine Company.

Camden, S. C., April 20, 1842. 39-3t

POETRY.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA INDEX.

TO MEMORY.

Rather than have one bliss forgot,
Be all my p ins remembered too.—*Moore.*

And wouldst th advise me to mix with the crowd,
And strive to face the remembrance of years;
When, though n sts of misfortune too often might shroud,
One smile ha repaid me for long hours of tears?
And says't thou that memory only can feed
The fever tha preys on the desolate heart?
Oh, thou knows not, unless thou hast felt it indeed,
What *balm* th remembrance of joy can impart.

There are thing that are past, which I would not forget,
For the brigh st of pleasures that earth can now give,
Their bliss had mixture of sorrow, and yet
Like stars in e light of my bosom they live.
As on scenes w have passed, when by distance made soft
We gaze mor fondly the farther we go,
So when years f our prime are gone over, how oft
We turn with delight to past pleasure and wo.

I once felt affec ons, most gentle and fond,
That shone o r my soul, like stars o'er the seas,
And thinkst th my spirit can ever despond,
While mem'r revives such emotions as these?
Oh, how many smile and affectionate word
Remain throu h long years on the too blighted mind,
When joy hath hot over its wastes, like a bird
That hath lef a bright gift from its plumage behind.

And what thou h the *vision* of happiness flies
From the her t that had cherished it fondly before!
Its flowers may be withered, but *mem'ry* supplies
Their vigor, nd fragrance, and beauty once more.
Oh, may my remembrance *never* depart!
May I still fe l a bliss in beholding the past—
While memory over the gems of the heart
Shall, sentin like, keep her watch to the last. S.

March 16th, 842.

AGRICULTURE.

From th Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

REMARKS ON THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

In connexion with the foregoing tabular view, it is deemed important to add some general remarks in reference to the crops of 1841, and also particulars relating to the various articles enumerated, and the prospects of the country with regard to them for years to come.

This tabular view has been prepared from the census statistics taken in 1840, upon the agricultural products of the year 1839 as the basis. These have been carefully compared and estimated by a laborious examination and condensing of a great number of agricultural papers, reports, &c., throughout the Union, together with such other information as could be obtained by recourse to individuals from every section of the country. It is believed to be as correct as with the present data can be reached, although, could the entire attention of a competent person be devoted to the preparation of an annual register, to be formed by collecting, comparing, and classifying the various items of intelligence, and conducting an extensive correspondence with reference to this subject, an amount of statistical and other information relating to the agricultural products of our country might be furnished, which would be exceedingly valuable to the whole nation, and a hundred fold more than repay all the expenditure for accomplishing the object. The statistics professedly derived from the census which have been published during the past year in various papers and journals, are very incorrect, as any one can assure himself by comparing them with the recapitulation just issued from the census bureau, by direction of the Secretary of State. They were probably copied from the returns of the marshals of the districts, before they had been suitably compared and corrected.

The estimates of the foregoing tabular view are doubtless more closely accurate with regard to some portions of the country than others. The numerous agricultural societies in some of the States, with the reports and journals devoted to this branch of industry, afford a means of forming such an estimate as is not to be found in others. Papers of this description, giving a continued record of the corps, improvements in seeds, and means of culture, and direction of labor, are more to be relied on in this matter than the mere political or commercial journals, as they cannot be suspected, like these latter, of any design of forestalling or otherwise influencing the market, by their weekly and monthly report of the crops. Portions, too, of the census statistics, have probably been more accurately taken than others. In assuming them as the basis, reference must also be had to the annual increase of our population, equal to from 300,000 to 400,000, and in some of the States reaching as high as ten per cent., as estimated by the ten years preceding the year 1840, and also to the diversion of labor from the works of internal improvement carried on by the States, in consequence of which the consumer has become the producer of agricultural products, the prices of articles raised, &c., with the various other causes which might occasion an increase or a decrease in the products of each State, and the sum total of agricultural supply. For convenient reference the census return, total, of the population of each State and also the estimated population according to annual increase, are added to the table, in separate columns, beside each other.

The crops of 1839, on which the census statistics are founded, were, as appears from the notices of that year, very abundant in relation to nearly every product throughout the whole country; indeed, unusually so, compared with the years preceding.—Tobacco may be considered an exception; it is described generally to have been a short crop.

The crops of the succeeding year are likewise characterized as abundant. The success which had attended industry in 1839 stimulated many to enter upon a larger cultivation of the various articles produced while the stagnation of other branches of business drew to the same pursuit a new edition to the laboring force of the population.

Similar causes operated also to a considerable extent the past year. In 1841, the season may be [illegible] than in the two preceding ones; but the increase of the laboring force, and the amount of soil cultivated, render the aggregate somewhat larger. Had the season been equally favorable, we might probably have rated the increase considerably higher, as the annual average increase of the grains, with potatoes according to the annual increase of our population, is about thirty millions of bushels. Portions of the country suffered much from a long drought during the last summer, which affected unfavorably the crops more particularly liable to feel its influence, especially grain, corn, and potatoes. In other parts, also, various changes of the weather in the summer and autumn lessened the amount of their staple products below what might have been gathered, had the season proved favorable. Still, there has been no decisive failure, on the whole, in any State, so as to render importation necessary, without the means of payment in some equivalent domestic products, as has been the case in some former years, when large importations were made to supply the deficiency, at cash prices. In the year 1837 not less than 3,921,259 bushels of wheat were imported into the United States. We have now a large surplus of this and other agricultural products for exportation, were a market open to receive them.

A glance at the specific crops is all that can be given. Some notice of this kind seems necessary, and may be highly useful to those who wish to embrace, in a narrow compass, the results of the agricultural industry of our country.

Wheat.—This is one of the great staple products of several States, the soil of which seems, by a happy combination, to be peculiarly fitted for its culture. Silicious earth, as well as lime, appears to form a requisite of the soil to adapt it for raising wheat to the greatest advantage, and the want of this has been suggested as a reason for its not proving so successful of cultivation in some portions of our country. Of the great wheat-growing States, during the past year, it may be remarked that, in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Southern States, this crop seems not to have repaid so increased a harvest as was promised early in the season. Large quantities of seed were sown, and the expectation was deemed warranted of an unusually abundant increase. But the appearance of the chinch-bug and other causes destroyed these hopes. In the northern part of Kentucky the crop "did not exceed one third of an ordinary one." In some of the States, in New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois, the quantity raised was large, and the grain of a fine quality. The prospect of another year at the west, if we may judge at so early a period, is for an increased crop, as in some fertile section more than double the usual amount is said to have been sown. The present open winter however, may prove injurious, and these sanguine expectations not be realized. Indeed, the wheat and rye, as well as other grain crops, are in parts of the country becoming more uncertain, and without more attention to the variety and culture, many kinds of grain must probably be still more confined to particular sections. Of all the States, Ohio stands foremost in the production of wheat, as she is also peculiarly fitted for all the grains, and the sustaining of a dense population. About one sixth of the whole amount of the wheat crop of the country is raised by this State. To this succeed in their order, Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, and North-Carolina. In some of the States a bounty is paid on the raising of wheat, which has operated as an inducement to the cultivation of this crop. The amount thus paid out of the State Treasury in Massachusetts, for two years was more than $18,000; the bounty was two dollars for every fifteen bushels, and five cents for every bushel above this quantity. Similar inducements might, no doubt, stimulate to still greater improvements and success in this and other products of the soil.

The value of this crop in our country is so universally felt, that its importance will be at once acknowledged. The whole aggregate amount of wheat raised is 91,642,957 bushels, which is nearly equal to that of Great Britain, the wheat crop of which does not annually exceed 100,000,000 of bushels. The supply demanded at home, as an article of food, cannot be less than eight or ten millions, and has been estimated as high as twelve millions of barrels of flour, equal to about forty to sixty millions bushels of wheat. The number of flouring mills reported by the last census is 4,364, and the number of barrels of flour 7,404,652. Large quantities of wheat also are used for seed, and for food of the domestic animals, as well as for the purposes of manufacture. The allowance in Great Britain for seed, in the grains in general, as appears from M'Culloch, is about one seventh of the whole amount raised. Probably a much less proportion may be admitted in this country. Wheat is also used in the production of, and as substitute for starch. The cotton manufactories of this country are said to consume annually 100,000 barrels of flour for this and similar purposes; and in Lowell alone, 800,000 pounds of starch, and 3,000 barrels of flour, are said to be used in conducting the mills, bleachery and prints, &c., in the manufactories.

Could the immense surplus amount of this crop, in the west, find access to the ports of Great Britain, as the means of communication are daily becoming more easy and shorter in point of time, it would contribute much to enrich that grain producing section of our country.

Barley.—Comparatively little of this grain is raised in this country, with the exception of New York. Maine, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Illinois, rank next as producers of this crop. As it is principally to supply malt for the brewery, and small quantities of it only are used for the food of animals, or for bread, no great increase in this product are to be anticipated. The crop of 1841 appears to have been somewhat less than the usual one in proportion to the population.

Oats.—This grain in several of the States is evidently deemed an important object of cultivation, and large quantities of it are annually produced. As compared with wheat, it has the precedence of all of them, with the exception of Maine, Maryland, Ohio, and Georgia. New York takes the lead in the amount raised. Then follows, very closely, Pennsylvania; then Ohio, Virginia, Indiana, Tennessee and Kentucky. It is a favorite crop, too, in the New England States. The crop of oats, in 1841, is believed to have been somewhat below a full one, and may therefore be considered as not having been so successful as some others, although large quantities of the seed were sown in the States where they are most abundantly cultivated. The consumption of oats in this country [illegible] particularly to the feeding of horses; but in some parts of Europe this article is used, to a considerable extent, as one of the bread stuffs. It enters to a limited degree into our articles of exportation, but it is not easy to form any exact estimate of the different appropriations of this crop, at home or abroad.

Rye.—This species of grain is mostly confined to a few States. The proportion which it bears to the other grains is probably greater in the New England States, than in any other section of our country. There it likewise, to some extent, forms an article of food for the people. Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Connecticut, may be ranked as the chief producers of this crop; at least, these are among the States where it bears the greatest relative proportion to the other important crops. In 1841 it experienced, in some degree, similar vicissitudes with the other grains, and must likewise be estimated as below the increased crop which a more favorable season would probably have produced. The product of this crop is extensively used in many parts of our country for distillation, although the quantity thus applied has probably materially lessened within the few years past, and will doubtless hereafter undergo a still greater reduction.

Buckwheat.—This must be reckoned among the crops of minor interest in our country. With the exception of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut, Virginia, Vermont, Michigan, and New Hampshie, very little attention seems to be given to the culture of this grain. In England it is principally cultivated, that it may be cut in a green state as fodder for cattle, and the seed is used to feed poultry. In this country it is also applied in a similar manner; and is sometimes ploughed in, as a means of enriching the soil. To a limited extent, the grain is further used as an article of food. The crop of 1841 may be considered as, on the whole, above the average one. This may in part be attributed to the fact that, when some of the other and earlier crops failed, resort was had to buckwheat, as a later crop, more extensively than is usual. It is a happy feature in the adaptation of our climate, that the varieties of products are so great as to enable the agriculturist often thus to supply the deficiency in an earlier crop, by greater attention to a later one. There was more buckwheat sown than is commonly the case, and the yield was such as to compensate for the labor and cost of culture.

Maize or Indian Corn.—Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, and Indiana, are, in their order, the greatest producers of this kind of crop. In Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, New York, Maryland, Arkansas, and the New England, States, it appears to be a very favorite crop. In New England, especially, the aggregate is greater than in any of the grains, except oats. More diversity seems to have existed in this crop, in different parts of the country, the past year, than with most of the other products of the soil; and hence it is much more difficult to form a satisfactory general estimate. In some sections the notices are very favorable, and speak of "good crops," as in portions of New England; of "a more than average yield," as in New Jersey; of being "abundant" as in parts of Georgia; or, "on the whole, a good crop," as in Missouri; "on the whole, a tolerable one," as in Kentucky. In others, the language is of "a short crop," as in Maryland; or, "cut off," as in North Carolina; or "below an average," as in Virginia. On the whole, however, from the best estimate that can be made, it is believed to have equalled, if it did not exceed, an average crop. The improvement continually making in the quality of the seed (and this remark is likewise applicable, in various degrees, to other products) augurs well for the productiveness of this indigenous crop, as it has been found that new varieties are susceptible of being used to great advantage. Considered as an article of food for man, and also for the domestic animals, it takes a high rank. No inconsiderable quantities have likewise been consumed in distillation; and the article of kiln-dried meal, for exportation, is yet destined, it is believed, to be of no small account to the corn growing sections of our country. It will command a good price, and find a ready market in the ports which are open to its reception. But the importance of this crop will doubtless soon be felt in the new application of it to the manufacture of sugar from the stalk, and of oil from the meal. Below will be found some comparisons and deductions on this subject, and a view of the policy of our country in relation to it and to agricultural industry generally.

Potatoes.—The tabular view shows that in quite a number of States the amount of potatoes raised is very great. New York, Maine, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, are the great potatoe-growing States; more than two-thirds of the whole crop are raised by these States. Two kinds, the common Irish and the sweet potato, as they are called, with the numerous varieties, are embraced in our agricultural statistics.—When it is recollected that this product of our soil forms a principal article of vegetable food among so large a class of our population, its value will at once be seen. The best common or Irish potatoes, as an article of food for the table, are produced in the higher northern latitudes of our country, as they seem to require a colder and moister soil than corn, and the grains generally. It is on their peculiar adaptation in this respect, that Ireland, Nova Scotia, and parts of Canada, are so peculiarly successful in the raising and perfecting of the common or Irish potatoes. It is estimated that, in Great Britain, an acre of potatoes will feed more than double the number of individuals that can be fed from an acre of wheat. It is also asserted that, whenever the laboring class is mainly depedant on potatoes, wages will be reduced to a minimum. If this be true, the advantage of our laboring classes over those of Great Britain, in this respect, is very great. The failure of a crop of potatoes, too, where it is so much the main dependence, must produce great distress and starvation. Such is now the case in Ireland and parts of England and Scotland. Another disadvantage of relying on this crop as a chief article of food for the people is, that it does not admit of being stored up as it is, or converted into some other form for future years, as do wheat and corn. Potatoes also enter largely into the supply of food for the domestic animals; besides which, considerable quantities are used for the purpose of the manufacture of starch, of molasses, and distillation. New varieties, which have been introduced within a few years past, have excited much attention, and many of them have been found to answer a good purpose. Increased improvement, and with yet [illegible] cipated.

The crop of potatoes in many parts of the country, in 1841, perhaps, came nearer to a failure than has been known for some years. In portions of New England and New York this was particularly the case. In other sections, however, if a correct judgment may be formed from the notices of the crop, there appears to have been a more than average increase. In proportion, Vermont may be considered foremost in the cultivation of potatoes. The sweet potato is raised with some success for market as far north as New Jersey, though the quality of the article is not equal to that which is produced in the more southern latitudes. As the climate of the West, compared with that of the Atlantic border, varies perhaps nearly seventy degrees within the same latitude, it may be supposed that this species of potato can be cultivated even as high up as Winconsin or Iowa, in favorable seasons, with tolerable success.

Hay.—This product was remarkably successful during the past year in particular sections of our country, in others less so. In Maine, and in the New England States generally, there was more than an average yield. In New York, which ranks highest in the tabular view, it was lighter than usual. In New Jersey, and the middle States generally, it was considered "good;" in the more southern and southwestern ones, little, comparatively, is cultivated. In the northwestern States it appears to have been about an average crop. The extensive prairies of the west admit of being covered with luxuriant crops of grass, of better varieties; and when this is done they will prove far more valuable, both for the purposes of stock, and also in raising hay for the southern market at New Orleans, which is already supplied, to some extent, with this product, brought down the Mississippi, from Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, as well as by the Atlantic coast, from the New England States and New York. Hay is also an article of export, in some quantities, to the West Indies. [*To be continued.*

MISCELLANY.

NURSERY MAXIMS.

The following "Nursery Hints" we have recently received from a distinguished Missionary in Eastern Asia. We are sure that our readers will peruse them with interest. When the families of our country are trained up under the influence of such maxims, domestic sorrow will be almost unknown.
Religious Magazine.

Judicious mothers will always keep in mind that they are the first book read and the last one laid aside in every child's library. Every look, word, tone, gesture—nay, even dress, makes an impression.

Remember that children are men in miniature: and though they are childish and should be allowed to act as children, still all our dealings with them should be manly, though not morose.

Be always kind and cheerful in their presence, playful, but never light, communicative but never extravagant in statements nor vulgar in language nor gestures.

Never trifle with a child nor speak beseechingly to it, when it is an improper thing, or when watching an opportunity to do so.

Always follow commands with a close and careful watch, until you see that the child does the thing commanded—allowing of no evasion, nor modification, unless the child ask for it, and it is expressly granted.

Never break a promise made to a child, or if you do, give your reasons, and if in fault own it, and ask pardon if necessary.

Never trifle with a child's feelings when under discipline.

Children ought never to be governed by the fear of the rod, or of private chastisement, or of dark rooms.

Correcting a child on suspicion or without understanding the whole matter, is the way to make him hide his faults by equivocation or a lie—to justify himself—or to disregard you altogether, because he sees you do not understand the case and are in the wrong.

Never reprove children severely in company, nor make light of their feelings, nor hold them up to ridicule.

Never try to conceal any thing which the child knows you have, but by your own conduct teach him to be frank, and manly, and open—never hiding things in his hand nor concealing himself nor his designs.

Kindness and tenderness of feelings toward insects, birds, and the young even of such animals as should be killed if old (excepting poisonous ones,) are to be carefully cherished.

I am pleased with such children as allow those roses and other flowers that blossom on the Sabbath to remain on the tree to praise their Maker in their own beauty and sweetness. 'This is the incense of the heart, whose fragrance smells in heaven.'

Much is said about winning souls to Christ, but I see nothing in the Bible about driving them. This should be ever kept in mind in the management of children. Every thing like severity or constraint defeats the very object in view.

Always speak of the Sabbath, Religion, and of death in such a manner as to show that you consider them desirable, or subjects of happy meditation, and show by all you do that the Sabbath and Religion, are your great delight, and that death is the gate to Heaven—and dying only going home.

The natural heart is always ready to rise against the truth, and especially when spoken so plainly as to be capable of personal application, and more especially when there is a direct address. Of course, when children are addressed in strong and alarming language, one of two things is certain, viz: they will be convicted and overcome, or they will resist and harden themselves. In order to secure the former, Parents or Guardians should always take the part of the exhorter or Preacher, and if the language has been harsh, they should word the important truth in more mild and winning language; but be careful to make the child feel that which was said is true or contains an important truth, and intended for the salvation of the soul, and must be attended to. This secures the Parent's co-operation and prayers and the blessings of God. But if the Parent feels hurt, thinks the child abused, or takes its part, the blessing is lost.

Never speak in an impatient or fretful manner by way of accusing or of finding fault, but having these faults in mind, tell them kindly how the thing in which they have failed should have been said or done.

When a child breaks a glass or cup, or does any other damage by accident it is well not to say any thing at the time. Make the best of what cannot be mended—and wait until you see how the child's own mind is affected in view of it, and then give reproof or advice as may seem desirable—always avoid putting the child in slavish fear.

Never say to a child, "I don't believe what you say," nor express doubts. If you have such feelings keep your own thoughts and wait with watch[illegible] will eventually be plain.

Repeating the bad language, or [illegible] the bad conduct of others in the hearing of children, or allowing them to repeat or tell of what they have heard by the way of idle talk, is impressing on their minds knowledge which the wicked heart turns into a sad temptation, which may follow them through life.

All witch stories and the relation of things frightful or shocking to common feelings, and all extravagance in expression, should be carefully avoided on the Parent's part, and disapproved in the child.

Never speak evil or suspiciously of your neighbors before your children; and more especially never speak to the disparagement of their companions or playmates, nor allow them to speak or write so to you. If there are evident defects which the child must see, mention them by way of caution as things not to be imitated, and not in such a way as to lead the child to think itself superior.

All compulsion in making a child attend to such duties, reading or work, as are peculiarly unpleasant to it, is a sort of teasing which not only sets the child against the thing itself, but against you too. Such forcing leads to dissipation of mind and to discouragements, if not sulky disobedience. In such cases, Parents or Guardians may 'thank themselves' for dull children, and for all the dislike to the Bible and to various other books, which are not unfrequently seen, not only in youth but in manhood.

Giving paper to small children to tear for amusement teaches them to tear books.

Allowing children to play with fire or a knife, endangers their own lives and the lives of others.

Better send children away at Prayer time, than to allow them to play with books, &c., and make a noise. The former is an evil of absence—the latter of thoughtlessness to themselves and of disturbance to others—both of which should ever be avoided at such times.

I have often been in doubt about the management of a child when sick or in feeble health. But having seen in some few cases the effects of indulgence, I am led to believe that even for the health of the child as well as for the temper and morals, a gentle but even and steady government is better than indulgence.

When a child is angry or in a passion, never speak to him about his soul, or try to impress upon him the fear and love of God. Wait and take another opportunity.

Never disappoint the confidence a child places in you, whether it relates to a thing placed in your care or a promise. Faithfully and promptly fulfil all such promises, and show that you may be confidently trusted.

Always give prompt attention to a child when he speaks, so as to prevent repeated calls and that he may give prompt attention when you call him. Either gratify or deny him, or show him that his remarks or requests are improper or untimely. The child who calls Mamma! Mamma! Mamma! without attention, will give no attention when called.

At a table a child should be taught to set up and behave in a mannerly manner, not allowed to leave his chair or take food without asking, or to tease when denied. The bare expression of a Parent's wish at such time should be law from which no appeal should be made.

Give a child his choice of such food on the table as his Parents think healthy for him considering times and circumstances; at the same time, guarding most carefully against the propensity so common among children to have things nice and sweet. The maxim will hold good among men, that we should eat for the strength of the body and not to please the taste. Delicate appetites are those made so by delicacy of taste.

LAWS AGAINST IDLENESS, &c.

Herodotus tells us that it was one of the laws of ancient Egypt that every man was obliged once a year to explain to the chief magistrate of his district the means by which he obtained his subsistence.—The refusal to comply with this ordinance, or the not being able to prove the obtaining of an honest livelihood was a capital offence. Similar laws were enacted at Athens by Solon and Draco.

In looking over the old Plymouth Colony and Massachusetts Bay laws we find several analogous to the Egyptian and Athenian edicts. The first was passed at a General Court, held 4th June, 1639, and is as follows: "For the preventing of Idleness and other evils occasioned thereby. It is enacted by the court, that the Grand Jurymen of every town shall have power within their several townships to take a special view and notice of all manner of persons, married or single, dwelling within their several towns, that have small means to maintaine them and are suspected to live idly and loosely, and to require an account of them how they live, and such as they fynd delinquent and cannot give a good account thereof unto them, that they cause the constable to bring them before the Governor and Assistants at Plymouth the first court of Assistants after such delinquents shall be found out, that such course may be taken with them as in the wisdome of the Government shall be adjudged just and equall."

In 1671, the annexed law was promulgated against "mispending of time."

"It is enacted by this court, &c., that no person, hous-holder, or other, shall spend his time idly and unprofitably, under pain of such punishment as the court or assistants shall think meet to inflict; and the select men of the several towns are hereby required to give a list of the names of such as mispend their time, whether house-holders or others; and of all single persons that live from under family government, or will not be governed by their parents or masters where they live, that so the court may proceed with them as the case may require."

In 1720, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a law to prevent idleness, &c., which empowered the selectmen or overseers of the poor with the assent of two justices of the peace, "to set to work all such persons, married or unmarried, able of body, having no means to maintain them, that live idly; and use no ordinary and daily lawful trade or business to get their living by," and further declares that "no single person of either sex, under the age of twenty-one years, shall be suffered to live at their own hand, but under some orderly family government." However these laws might be regarded by the loafers of the present day, it is very certain that they were at that time and under that state of Society productive of eminent good.—*Savannah Georgian.*

A Tall Proprietor.—Stephens, the traveller, mentions in his work on Central America, a planter who owns two hundred thousand acres of land—ten thousand head of cattle—one thousand mares and mules—seven hundred horses—four volcanoes—seven large rivers—and three hundred boiling springs. From the top of one of the volcanoes, the owner can light his pipe, and see the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans at one view.—*Southern Patriot.*